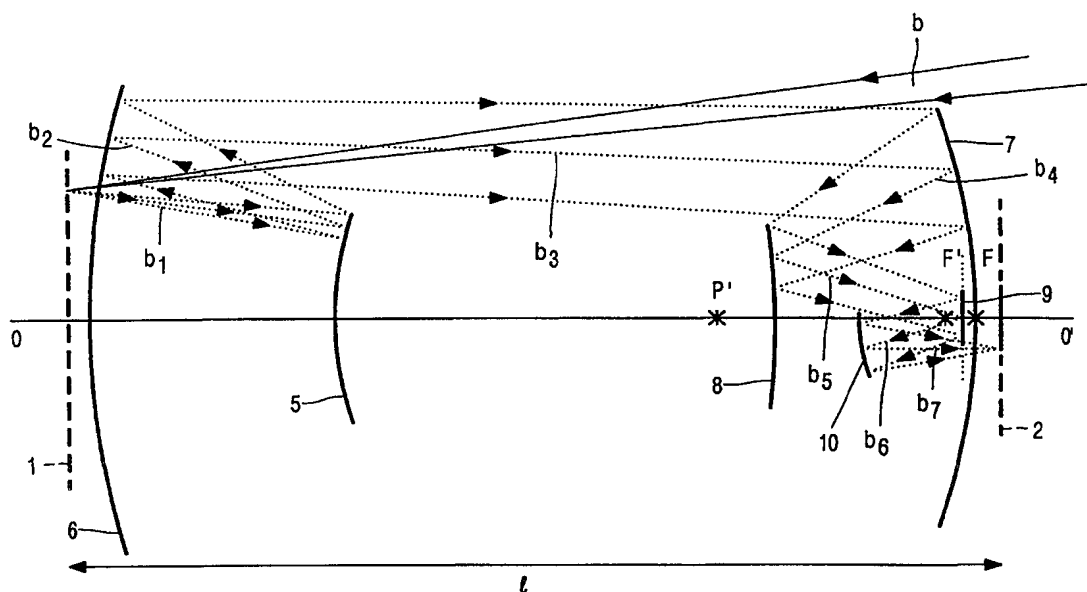




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(54) Title: LITHOGRAPHIC APPARATUS COMPRISING A DEDICATED MIRROR PROJECTION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A mirror projection system for use in a step-and-scan lithographic projection apparatus, in which a mask pattern (15) is repetitively scan-imaged on a number of areas of a substrate (20) by means of a beam (b) of EUV radiation having a cross section shaped as a segment of a ring, has six imaging mirrors (5-10). The design is such that no intermediate image is formed and the system has a negative magnification. When using this projection system in a scanning apparatus, the mask and the substrate move in opposite directions during scanning, which is advantageous from a mechanical point of view.

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LITHOGRAPHIC APPARATUS COMPRISING A DEDICATED MIRROR PROJECTION SYSTEM

The invention relates to a mirror projection system for use in a step-and-scan lithographic projection apparatus for imaging a mask pattern, present in a mask, on a substrate by means of a beam of EUV radiation, which beam has a circular segment-shaped cross-section, said projection system being constituted by six imaging mirrors having ordinal
5 numbers 1-6 from the object side to the image side, the second, the third and the sixth mirror being concave and the fifth mirror being convex.

The invention also relates to a lithographic apparatus for step-and-scan imaging of a mask pattern on a number of areas of a substrate, which apparatus comprises such a mirror projection system.

10 EP-A 0 779 528 describes a mirror projection system for use in a step-and-scan lithographic apparatus with which an IC mask pattern is imaged on a number of areas of a semiconductor substrate, using EUV radiation. EUV, extreme ultraviolet, radiation is understood to mean radiation having a wavelength in the range between several nm and several tens of nm. This radiation is also referred to as soft X-ray radiation. The use of EUV
15 radiation provides the great advantage that extremely small details, of the order of 0.1 μm or less, can be imaged satisfactorily. In other words, an imaging system in which EUV radiation is used has a very high resolving power without the NA of the system having to be extremely large, so that also the depth of focus of the system still has a reasonably large value. Since no suitable material of which lenses can be made is available for EUV radiation,
20 a mirror projection system must be used for imaging the mask pattern on the substrate, instead of a hitherto conventional lens projection system.

The lithographic apparatuses currently used in the production of ICs are stepping apparatuses. In these apparatuses, a full field illumination is used, i.e. all areas of the mask pattern are illuminated simultaneously and these areas are simultaneously imaged on
25 one IC area of the substrate. After a first IC area has been illuminated, a step is made to a subsequent IC area, i.e. the substrate holder is moved in such a way that the next IC area will be positioned under the mask pattern, whereafter this area is illuminated, and so forth until all IC areas of the substrate of the mask pattern are illuminated. As is known, it remains desirable to have ICs with an increasing number of components.

It is attempted to meet this desire not only by reducing the dimensions of these components but also by enlarging the surface areas of the ICs. This means that the, already relatively high, NA of the projection lens system must be further increased and, for a stepping apparatus, the image field of this system must also be further increased. This is
5 practically impossible.

It has therefore been proposed to change from a stepping apparatus to a step-and-scan apparatus. In such an apparatus, a rectangular or circular segment-shaped sub-area of the mask pattern and hence also such a sub-area of an IC area of the substrate is illuminated, and the mask pattern and the substrate are moved synchronously through the
10 illumination beam, taking the magnification of the projection system into account. A subsequent circular segment-shaped sub-area of the mask pattern is then imaged each time on a corresponding sub-area of the relevant IC area on the substrate. After the entire mask pattern has been imaged on an IC area in this way, the substrate holder performs a stepping movement, i.e. the beginning of a subsequent IC area is introduced into the projection beam
15 and the mask is set to its initial position, whereafter said subsequent IC area is scan-illuminated via the mask pattern. This scan-imaging method may be used to great advantage also in a lithographic apparatus in which EUV radiation is used as projection radiation.

The embodiment of the projection system described in EP 0 779 528, intended for use with EUV radiation having a wavelength of 13 nm has an NA of 0.20 at the
20 image side. The annular image field has an inner radius of 29 mm and an outer radius of 31 mm and a length of 30 mm. The resolution of the system is 30 nm and the aberrations and distortions are sufficiently small to form a good image of a transmission mask pattern on an IC area of a substrate by way of a scanning process. The first and the fourth mirror of this projection system are concave. A first pair of mirrors, consisting of the first and the second
25 mirror, constitutes a magnified image of the object or the mask pattern. This image is transported by a second pair of mirrors, constituted by the third and the fourth mirror, and presented to a third pair of mirrors, constituted by the fifth and the sixth mirror, which provides the desired telecentric image with the required aperture $NA = 0.20$. In this projection system, an intermediate image is formed between the third and the fourth mirror,
30 and the total projection system has a positive magnification.

When such a mirror system is used in a step-and-scan lithographic projection apparatus, a positive magnification means that the mask and the substrate must move in the same direction during scanning. Since both the mask and the substrate are accommodated in a relatively heavy holder, which in its turn forms part of an even heavier

displacement table, two heavy masses must be moved in the same direction during scanning, so that stability problems may arise. However, since position accuracies of the order of nm are required in said lithographic apparatus, this apparatus must be extremely stable.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel concept for a projection system of the type described in the opening paragraph, with which, inter alia, the above-mentioned problem can be solved. To this end, the projection system is characterized in that the first and the fourth mirror are convex.

In the novel projection system, the formation of an intermediate image is deliberately avoided so that the magnification is negative. When using this system in a step-and-scan apparatus, the mask and the substrate move in opposite directions during scanning. This projection system comprises a first group, constituted by the first and the second mirror, having a collimator function, and a second group, constituted by the third, the fourth, the fifth and the sixth mirror, providing the ultimate image. A further advantage of the projection system is that it is reasonably insensitive to tilts of the mirrors because mainly parts of the mirror sections located proximate to the optical axis are used.

It is to be noted that US-A 5,686,728 describes a six-mirror projection system for a step-and-scan apparatus. However, this projection system is designed for wavelengths in the range between 100 nm and 300 nm, i.e. not for EUV radiation. Moreover, the mirrors, viewed from the mask to the substrate, are consecutively convex, concave, convex, concave, convex and concave, and the system has a positive magnification.

Within the above-mentioned design concept of the novel projection system, there is still some freedom of choice of the parameters NA, magnification and size of the image field.

A first embodiment of the projection system is characterized in that one of the mirrors is spherical and the other mirrors are aspherical, and in that the system has a numerical aperture of the order of 0.13 to 0.15 at the image side, a magnification $M = -0.25$ and a circular segment-shaped image field having a width of 1 mm.

This projection system is suitable for imaging details having a size of the order of 70 nm.

An aspherical surface is understood to mean a surface whose fundamental shape is spherical but whose actual surface locally deviates from this fundamental shape so as to correct aberrations of the system.

However, the projection system is preferably further characterized in that

all mirrors are aspherical, and in that the system has a numerical aperture of the order of 0.20 at the image side, a magnification $M = -0.25$ and a circular segment-shaped image field having a width of 2 mm.

By making all mirrors aspherical, the system can be corrected for a wider
5 image field and the numerical aperture can be increased. Details having a size of the order of 50 nm can be imaged with this system.

The projection system is preferably further characterized in that it is telecentric at the image side.

Consequently, no magnification errors can occur upon undesired
10 displacements of the substrate along the optical axis.

The projection system may be further characterized in that the edge of the fifth mirror provides a boundary for the beam, which boundary substantially has the shape of a circular segment and functions as a diaphragm.

The projection system may be used for imaging both a transmissive mask
15 pattern and a reflective mask pattern. For EUV radiation, a reflective mask pattern can be manufactured more easily than a transmissive mask pattern.

The invention also relates to a lithographic apparatus for step-and-scan imaging of a mask pattern, present in a mask, on a number of areas of a substrate, which apparatus comprises an illumination unit with a source for EUV radiation, a mask holder for
20 accommodating a mask, a substrate holder for accommodating a substrate, and a projection system. This apparatus is characterized in that the projection system is a mirror projection system as described above.

These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

25

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of the projection system according to the invention,

30 Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment of the projection system, and

Fig. 3 shows diagrammatically an embodiment of a lithographic apparatus comprising such a projection system.

In Fig. 1, the object plane, in which the mask to be imaged can be

arranged, is denoted by the reference numeral 1, and the image plane, in which the substrate can be arranged, is denoted by the reference numeral 2. The object plane is illuminated with a beam b emitted by a radiation source (not shown). If the mask is a reflective mask, the radiation source is situated at the same side of the mask as the mirror projection system. The beam b_1 then reflected by the mask is incident on the first mirror 5 of the system, which mirror is convex. This mirror reflects the beam as a diverging beam b_2 to the second mirror 6 which is concave. The mirror 6 reflects the beam as a substantially parallel beam b_3 to the third mirror 7. Mirror 7 is a concave mirror and reflects the beam as a converging beam b_4 to the fourth mirror 8. This mirror is convex and reflects the beam as a less strongly converging beam b_5 to the fifth mirror 9 which is convex and reflects the beam as a diverging beam b_6 to the sixth mirror 10. This mirror is concave and focuses the beam as beam b_7 in the image plane 2. The mirrors 5 and 6 jointly constitute a collimator section of the system, and the mirrors 7, 8, 9 and 10 constitute an objective section which forms the desired telecentric image on the substrate.

The convex mirror 9 is situated at such a position and has such a size that the beam b_7 just passes along this mirror. A boundary which, in principle, is circular segment-shaped, is constituted by the edge of the mirror 9, which boundary functions as a part of a diaphragm. The second part of this diaphragm may be constituted by a beam-limiting element which is arranged below the mirror 9 and at the same axial position as the mirror. As is known, a diaphragm prevents scattered radiation or radiation caused by unwanted reflections from reaching the image-forming beam in an imaging system, so that the contrast of the image formed in the plane 2 could be degraded. Moreover, the diaphragm fixes the numerical aperture and the cross-section of the imaging beam and thus ensures a constant power of illumination.

Furthermore, all mirror surfaces of the system shown in Fig. 1 are aspherical. The system is thereby satisfactorily corrected for the desired aperture.

The system is coaxial, which means that the centers of curvature of all mirrors are located on one axis, the optical axis OO' . From a point of view of assembly and tolerances, this is very advantageous.

The following Table I shows the values of the relevant parameters of the embodiment of Fig. 1. These parameters are:

- the distances measured along the optical axis OO' :

d_1 : between the object plane 1 and the mirror 5;

d_2 : between the mirror 5 and the mirror 6;

d_3 : between the mirror 6 and the mirror 7;
 d_4 : between the mirror 7 and the mirror 8;
 d_5 : between the mirror 8 and the mirror 9;
 d_6 : between the mirror 9 and the mirror 10;
 d_7 : between the mirror 10 and the image plane 2,

- the radii of curvature measured along the optical axis:

R_1 : of the mirror 5;
 R_2 : of the mirror 6;
 R_3 : of the mirror 7;
 R_4 : of the mirror 8;
 R_5 : of the mirror 9,
 R_6 : of the mirror 10,

- the even terms a_2 , a_4 , a_6 , a_8 and a_{10} of the known series development:

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^5 a_{2i} \cdot r^{2i}$$

describing the shape of an aspherical surface.

TABLE I

$d_1 = 280.0000$ mm.
 $d_2 = -260.0000$
 $d_3 = 960.0000$
 $d_4 = -216.0000$
 $d_5 = 202.0000$
 $d_6 = -112.1610$
 $d_7 = 153.1980$

$R_1 = 377.9229$ mm.
 $R_2 = 925.7226$
 $R_3 = -796.2104$

$$R_4 = -922.7632$$

$$R_5 = 324.9499$$

$$R_6 = 226.9066$$

	mirror 1	mirror 2	mirror 3
5			
	a_2	.13230210E-02 .54011628E-03	-.62797471E-03
	a_4	-.10645945E-08 -.68172785E-10	-.16785609E-09
	a_6	.44372794E-13 .70014948E-16	-.36815828E-15
10	a_8	-.18801920E-17 -.26279346E-20	-.10783023E-20
	a_{10}	.30929350E-22 .70427507E-26	.27139638E-26
	mirror 4	mirror 5	mirror 6
15			
	a_2	-.54185078E-03 .15386989E-02	.22035498E-02
	a_4	-.43745658E-09 .18072296E-07	.14287653E-07
	a_6	-.17867006E-13 .53959702E-12	.19896638E-12
	a_8	.53390786E-19 -.79986727E-17	.32581411E-17
20	a_{10}	.41019870E-24 .48606201E-19	.10540137E-21

The system has a magnification M of -0.25, a numerical aperture NA of 0.20 and the circular segment of the image at the area of the image plane 2 has an inner radius of 35.5 mm and an outer radius of 37.5 mm, so that this plane is scanned with a circular segment-shaped spot having a width of 2 mm. The length, or cord, of this spot is of the order of 30 mm. The total length of the system, 1 in Fig. 1, is approximately 1009 mm. The system is intended for forming an image by means of radiation having a wavelength of 13 nm, and to this end, the mirrors are provided in known manner with a multilayer structure which reflects radiation of this wavelength as satisfactorily as possible. Examples of multilayer structures for this purpose are described in, inter alia, US-A 5,153,898.

Fig. 2 shows an embodiment of the mirror projection system in which the second mirror, the concave mirror 6, is spherical and the other mirrors are aspherical. A correct image can be formed with this image, though for a smaller numerical aperture.

Moreover, the image field has a smaller width than the image field of the system shown in Fig. 1. In the embodiment of Fig. 2, the used part of the mirror 7 is located closer to the optical axis than in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, so that the system shown in Fig. 2 is more stable.

5 Table II shows the values of the relevant parameters of the projection system of Fig. 2, using the same notation as for the projection system of Fig. 1.

TABLE II

10	$d_1 = 280.0000 \text{ mm.}$			
	$d_2 = -260.0000$			
	$d_3 = 960.0000$			
	$d_4 = -216.0000$			
	$d_5 = 202.0000$			
15	$d_6 = -112.2079$			
	$d_7 = 153.2210$			
	$R_5 = 356.6445 \text{ mm.}$			
	$R_6 = 848.2375$			
20	$R_7 = -1042.8599$			
	$R_8 = -5215.9238$			
	$R_9 = 285.9565$			
	$R_{10} = 227.0027$			
25	mirror 5	mirror 7	mirror 8	
	a_2	$.14019564\text{E-}02$	$-.47945082\text{E-}03$	$-.95860295\text{E-}04$
	a_4	$.39452317\text{E-}08$	$.14479592\text{E-}09$	$.20476657\text{E-}09$
	a_6	$-.24393487\text{E-}13$	$-.14421364\text{E-}15$	$-.14395181\text{E-}13$
30	a_8	$.24452743\text{E-}17$	$-.90327415\text{E-}21$	$.13397470\text{E-}18$
	a_{10}	$-.34732754\text{E-}22$	$.74859463\text{E-}26$	$-.71120834\text{E-}24$
	mirror 9	mirror 10		

	a_2	.17485174E-02	.22026171E-02
	a_4	.15671501E-07	.13622569E-07
	a_6	.19215336E-12	.16550839E-12
	a_8	.96274494E-15	.52723915E-17
5	a_{10}	-.14423111E-17	-.11827144E-21

This system also has a magnification M of -0.25, The numerical aperture NA is now 0.14 at the image side and the circular segment-shaped image field has an inner radius of 36 mm and an outer radius of 37 mm, hence a width of 1 mm. The distance l
10 between the object plane 1 and the image plane 2 is approximately 1037 mm.

Fig. 3 shows very diagrammatically an embodiment of a step-and-scan lithographic apparatus which comprises a mirror projection system according to the invention for imaging a mask pattern, present in a reflective mask 15, on a substrate 20 which is provided with a layer 21 sensitive to EUV radiation. The apparatus comprises an illumination
15 unit 30 which is shown diagrammatically, accommodating an EUV radiation source and an optical system for forming an illumination beam b whose cross-section has the shape of a circular segment. For the sake of clarity, some space has been left in the Figure between the illumination beam b and the substrate table 23 and the imaging section 7, 8, 9, 10 of the mirror projection system. Actually, however, the beam b may enter the projection column
20 closely along these elements. The reflective mask to be imaged is arranged under a mask holder 16 which forms part of a mask table 17, with which the mask can be moved in the scanning direction 18, and possibly in a direction perpendicular to the scanning direction, such that all areas of the mask pattern can be positioned under the illumination spot formed by the illumination beam b. The mask holder and mask table are shown very
25 diagrammatically and may be implemented in various ways. The substrate 20 is arranged on a substrate holder 22 which is supported by a substrate table (stage) 23. This table can move the substrate in the scanning direction (X direction) but also in the Y direction perpendicular thereto. During scanning, the substrate and the mask move in opposite directions. The substrate table is supported by a support 24.

30 Moreover, the substrate can be moved in the Z direction, the direction of the optical axis OO', and rotated about the Z axis. In sophisticated apparatuses, the substrate can also be tilted about the X axis and the Y axis. For further details of a step-and-scan apparatus, reference is made by way of example to PCT patent application WO 97/33204 (PHQ 96.004).

The projection system is telecentric at the side of the substrate, which has the advantage that no magnification errors occur upon possible unwanted movements in the Z direction of the substrate with respect to the projection system.

Furthermore, the optical free working distance, i.e. the free working
5 distance as determined by the projection system and apart from possible mechanical provisions, is of the order of 40 mm.

The mirror projection system may not only be used for imaging a reflective mask pattern, as described above, but also for imaging a transmissive mask pattern. Instead of being situated below the mask, as shown in Fig. 3, the illumination unit is
10 then situated above the mask. However, it is simpler to manufacture a reflective mask for EUV radiation than a transmissive mask for this radiation.

The EUV lithographic projection apparatus may be used in the manufacture of ICs but also, for example, liquid crystalline display panels, integrated or planar optical systems, magnetic heads and guidance and detection patterns for magnetic
15 domain memories.

CLAIMS:

1. A mirror projection system for use in a step-and-scan lithographic projection apparatus for imaging a mask pattern, present in a mask, on a substrate by means of a beam of EUV radiation, which beam has a circular segment-shaped cross-section, said projection system being constituted by six imaging mirrors having ordinal numbers 1-6 from the object side to the image side, the second, the third and the sixth mirror being concave and the fifth mirror being convex, characterized in that the first and the fourth mirror are convex.
2. A mirror projection system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that one of the mirrors is spherical and the other mirrors are aspherical, and in that the system has a numerical aperture of the order of 0.13 to 0.15 at the image side, a magnification $M = -0.25$ and a circular segment-shaped image field having a width of 1 mm.
3. A mirror projection system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that all mirrors are aspherical, and in that the system has a numerical aperture of the order of 0.20 at the image side, a magnification $M = -0.25$ and a circular segment-shaped image field having a width of 2 mm.
4. A mirror projection system as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the system is telecentric at the image side.
5. A mirror projection system as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterized in that the edge of the fifth mirror constitutes a boundary for the beam, which boundary substantially has the shape of a circular segment and functions as a diaphragm.
6. A lithographic apparatus for step-and-scan imaging of a mask pattern, present in a mask, on a number of areas of a substrate, which apparatus comprises an illumination unit with a source for EUV radiation, a mask holder for accommodating a mask, a substrate holder for accommodating a substrate, and a projection system, characterized in that the projection system is a mirror projection system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

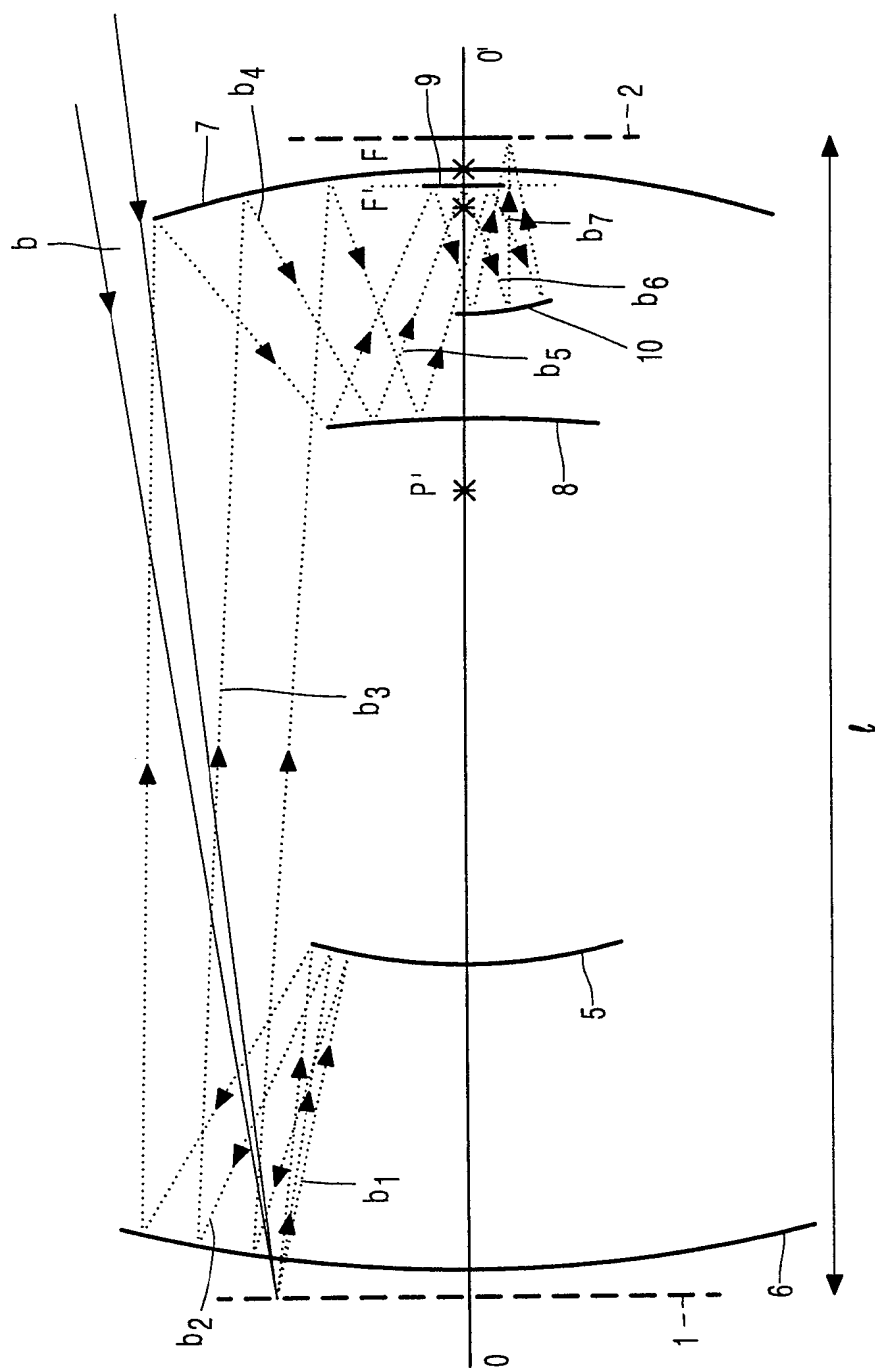


FIG. 1

2/3

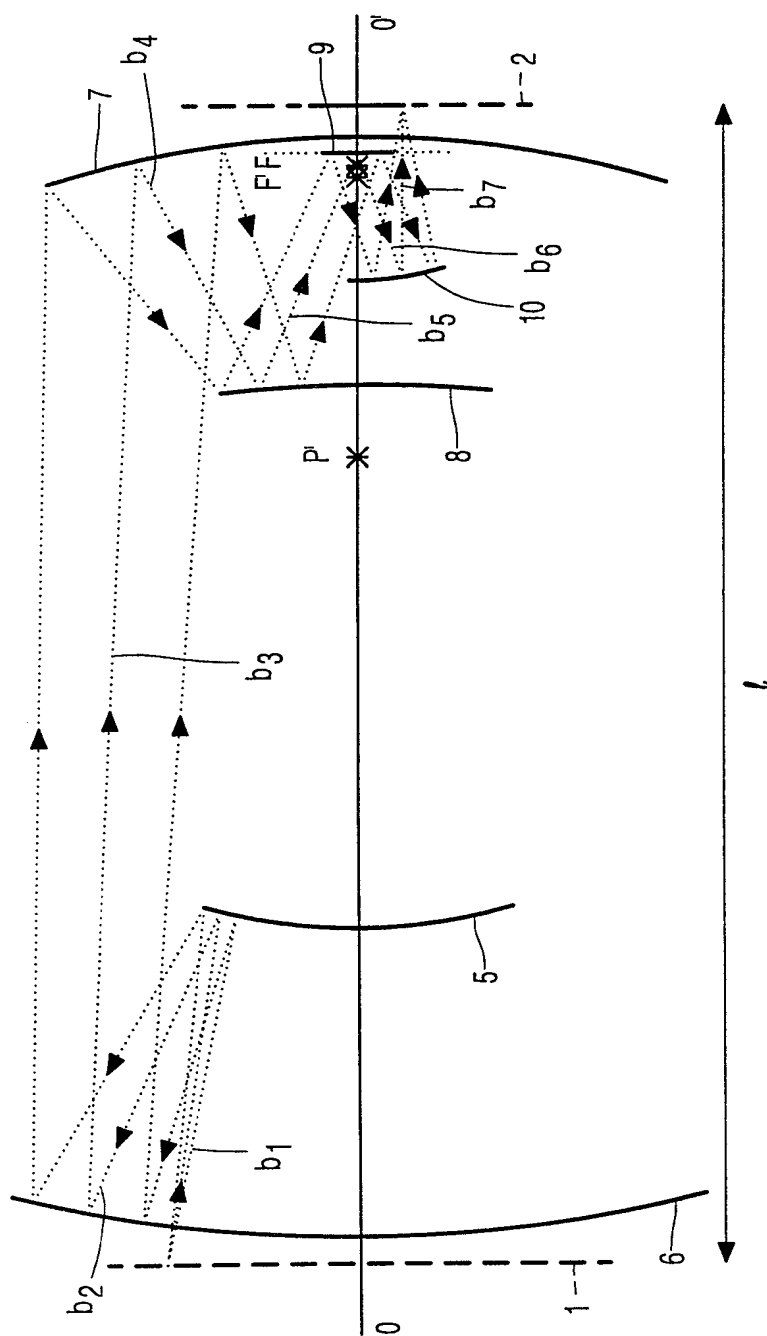
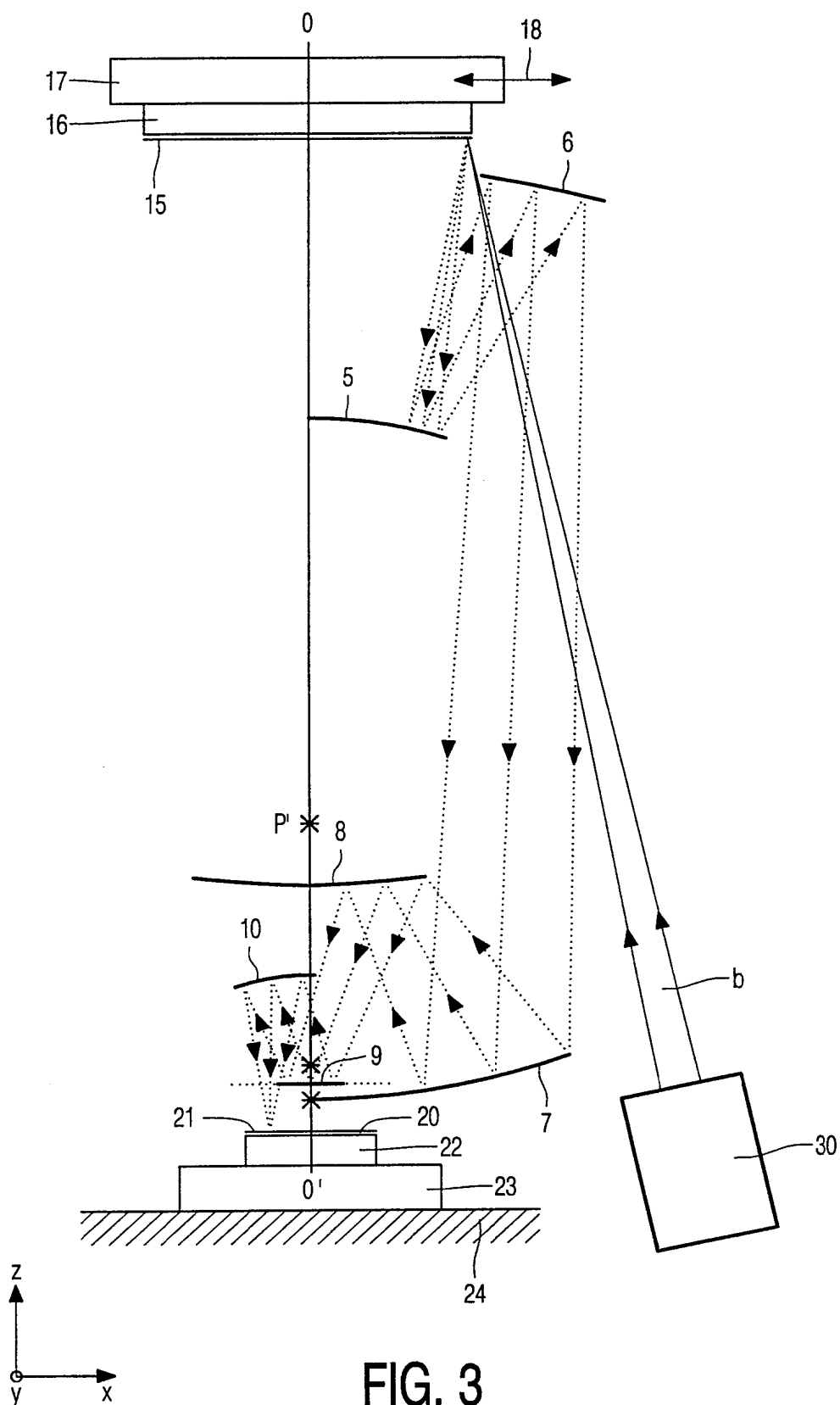


FIG. 2

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB 99/00730

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: G02B 17/06, G03F 7/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: G02B, G03F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0779528 A2 (SVG LITHOGRAPHY SYSTEMS, INC), 18 June 1997 (18.06.97), page 7, line 27 - line 36, figure 3, claims 16,17 --	1
X	US 5686728 A (SHAFER), 11 November 1997 (11.11.97), figure 2, claims 1,4,6,9 -- -----	1,4

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 August 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

01/07/99

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00730

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP	0779528	A2	18/06/97	CA	2192604 A	13/06/97
				JP	9211332 A	15/08/97
				US	5815310 A	29/09/98

US	5686728	A	11/11/97	JP	10090602 A	10/04/98
